THALLA—2 and 8—Zimaler
WALLACK's—2 and 8—The Black Hussar.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—Deacon's Daughter. 14TH-St. THEATRS—2 and 3—Denman Thompson. 728 and 730 BROADWAY—Old London Street.

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New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Coercion campaign; Ireland in dead bodies found in the ruins of the Opera Comique, === M. Rouvier to try to form a Cabinet === The black flag in Dublin. === Reve d'Or wins the Oaks. === Mr. Parnell not guilty of cruelty. - Persecution of Jews it. tion in Montreal.

with the Northern Church. —— Republican successes in Virginia. —— National dril at Washington. —— Bills left in the Governor's hands by the Legislature .- Testimony at the trial of Barclay Peak = The President and Mrs. Cleveland at Saranae Lake. === Forest fires near Lake paid by the Wabash Railroad Company.

on a deputy-coroner who wished to make an less revenue. autopsy. Chiara Cignarale convicted of mur-Guenn, Flageoletta and Orlando, —— New-Yorks beaten by Detroits, —— Arguments heard on the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)-435sd. per | higher, this country ounce-72.90 cents. - Stocks dull and declining under sales of short stocks and talk of tight money, closing steady.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Slighly cooler, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 780 ; lowest, 59° : average, 661s°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Bismarck has promised to attend the opening of the new Hamburg canal if his health will permit. Bismarck evidently takes an interest in canals -that is where he fails to resemble the present Governor of New-York

The frequency with which cases of milkpoisoning occur in Harlem is startling, and the If the Democratic party forces that issue, it not seem to be able to do anything to stop it, Presidential campaign. The officers have made numberless investigations, but that is about all the good they do. What is wanted is some careful system of delivery by which poisoning or adulteration can be prevented, or easily traced to the neighbors, the grocer, the milkman, or the cow.

The Aldermen backed and filled yesterday in regard to the electric light bids, but at last referred the whole matter once more to the committee on lamps and gas. They seemed to think this was the best way out of their predicament as a baffled "combine." Whether it was people of the United States, because he is or not remains to be seen. The delay is unfortunate, but if the committee reports properly and promptly, the ring may feel obliged to act finally in harmony with the city's best interests and allow fair competition. If they try any trickery again, public opinion will come down upon them even more severely of the American people. His cherished aim is than it did ten days ago. The "combine" is to sacrifice those interests to his free-trade still under observation.

The competitive drill at Washington this week has passed off successfully, being marred by only one slightly unpleasant incident. That was the refusal of two companies of Southerners to take part in a parade with certain colored troops. It was not stated that these fastidious Southerners think negroes do not make good soldiers. Memories of Fort Wagner will always prevent men of the South from entertaining such an erroneous belief. The objections were "social," the captains said. How social matters can get mixed up with a militia parade is not clear; but if the Southerners did not wish to fall in line, it was their privilege not to do so. No harm has come thereby to the colored troops. They marched well and were highly commended. So long as they are a credit to their race, they need not mind how much white men discredit their own common sense.

That wretched Italian woman, Chiara Cignarale, has finally got herself convicted of mur- to charge the tariff laws of this country. der in the first degree. This is literally the and should also be aware of the refusal of the truth, for a plea of guilty of murder in the sec- Senate to consent to the creat on of a comond degree was once accepted in her behalf, and mission for the negotiation of a new treaty. Probably she was badly advised, although it replied that he could only urge the rights of British Admiralty will probably suspend for

was said at the time that she imagined she would be acquitted. Of the justice of the verdict rendered yesterday, abhorrent as it is to the sentiments of the community, there can be no two opinions. This woman shot her husband down in the street without immediate provocation, firing not once, but twice. Her act was certainly murder, and it was clearly premeditated. There may be extenuating circumstances connected with the case, however, which will justify the exercise of Executive clemency to prevent the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law, but if they are not exceptionally strong there is no reason why this criminal should not suffer like any other.

AN EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE,

Signs indicate that the Administration will call an extra session in October. Journals which serve as its organs have articles, apparently by concert or in compliance with official requests, setting forth solemnly reasons which the Democratic Representatives from this city are held to render an extra session necessary. A large surplus exists; the Treasury cannot get rid of it without purchasing bonds at a high premium or resorting to measures of ator from this city—they are all Democrats doubtful legality; there is doubt whether a -raised his voice against it. Yet they all reduction of taxes can be promptly effected at the regular session. The argument is weak just here. There is no more reason to suppose that Congress can deal wisely in October and November than in December and January. The strife of factions within the Democratic party will embarrass action alike at either time. Mr. Carlisle has graciously informed the public that a large reduction of duties will "undoubtedly" be made at the next session, but it has yet to be shown that he and Mr. Randall can agree on any policy. Were there no fight of factions in the Democratic ranks, a statesmanlike decision could easily be reached. A competent statesman would start with the

consideration that the people have decided unmistakably against abandonment or weakening of the protective policy. He would realize that, after the industries of the Nation have for twenty-five years been adjusted to that policy, its impairment must cause disaster. He would begin with the principle that the needful reduction of revenue must in some way be made without subjecting industries to greater foreign competition. Next he would consider that the protective policy, if to be continued at all, should be made effective. Except from motives of unpatriotic and unreasonable partisanship, there is no sense in breaking down or weakening a policy which the country must retain, and as little in keeping open leaks which experience has brought to light, or which past errors have made, by which the effectiveness of that policy is impaired. Hence a statesman would say, the wool duties have an uproar ever fresh evictions. == Sixty-eight | been so bouched by free trade folly that they yield the country \$5,126,108 yearly revenue It would be better, since such duties are : vital part of a policy which cannot be abandoned, to make them yield a great deal less by Poland. = O'Brien in Canada; the demonstra- raising them. Putting up the duries would put down the revenue and stop a hole punched DOMESTIC .- The Southern Presbyterian General in the protective system which lessens its value Assembly adopting a resolution favorable to union to the country. So of the duties on woollens which were reduced in 1883 so that the manufacture is visibly embarrassed by actual and threatened competition. Last year \$23,679, 487 was received from duties on woollen cloth. clothing, dress goods, knit goods, yarns George . Interest on mortgage bonds to be and "worsted manufactures not otherwise provided for," and it would be better, since City and Suburban .- Losses by the burning of these duties must be retained at all, to make the Belt Line stables; one life lost, = Atta-k | them more effective so that they shall yield

In the same spirit a statesman would reason der in the first degree. === Greenwell sentenced that the low duty on iron ere and pig and up the passageways and run up a frightful or too late in the day. An infunction is a handy to be hanged on July 15. People made sick in scrap iron, yielding \$2.571.836 last year, only Harlem by poisonous mitk. == Brooklyn Jockey burdened the people unnecessarily without se. untecs of absolute scenarity cannot be provided caring protection for mines and furnaces in in any large hall; but the dangers can be Atlantic States. The duty on tin plates, orig- enormously reduced if in addition to having not believe that the President will enforce the Elm-st, improvement. Aldermen rec mmit inally made low by a palpable blunder of Sec | a well-planned building and all the appliances Retaliation Act. the electric light question. ---- Preparations for retary Fessenden, now yields \$5,740,984, and for extinguishing fire, the manager recruits an the Coaching Club parade. = Gold value of the | fails to promote the manufacture. If it were emergency guard of stage hands and attendplates, and the new iron works of the South It is as important to have men scattered warm weather, that President Cleveland is to last year. In the same spirit the ineffective duties on cotton embroideries, hose and laces, yielding \$6.858,577, would be examined and the duties on manufactures of flax and hemp, yielding \$7,406,090; and the duties on glassware, yielding \$3,694,923; and the duties on raw flax and hemp and their substitutes. cielding \$1.841.726. A clear-headed states man, adjusting the national policy to the ascertained will of the people, could easily cut off \$50,000,000 of revenue, not harming but greatly helping the reviving industries of all

That is exactly what the fighting factions of the Democratic party will not do. The chances are that Republican members of Congress will be forced in the end to choose between a failure of all legislation to reduce the revenue, and an abolition of duties in whole or in part on tobaccos, liquors and sugars worst of it is that the Health Department does may have occasion to regret it in the next rible death. Every consideration, therefore,

OUR BRITISH SECRETARY.

Mr. Bayard's hesitation and his failure thus far to meet Lord Salisbury's proposal of last March with the reply which would have sprung to the lips of any patriotic American, is in pitiable contrast with the speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne at Toronto. It is easy for the Canadian Governor-General to speak with dignity, with a certain frankness and with language of friendly consideration for cordially sustained by a government which with all its faults, does not fail to contend resolutely for the interests of the Nation and its colonies

Mr. Bayard's difficulty is that he does not want to contend like a man for the interests theories and to the interests of British manufacturers and traders. He desires to break down the protective tarif, and to that end is willing to force American fishermen, through wanton sacrifice of their interests by the Government, to feel that they must purchase indemnity in their occupation by surrendering the protective policy of the Nation. So it comes to pass that Mr. Bayard's tardy and

tame behavior is humiliating to Americans, Lord Salisbury proposed. March 24, that the treaty of Washington should be temporarily extended without indemnity. The effect would have been to admit Canadian fish free of duty, and Mr. Bayard had stated two years ago that the Administration had no power to make laws for the United States in that particular, or to consent to the abolition of duties imposed by acts of Congress. Any patriotic American would have replied to Lord Salisbury without a moment's hesitation that the British Government should be aware of the inability of an American Administration then she demanded permission to withdraw it. A patriotic secretary would have promptly either the Victo is or the Sans Pareil, the

Lord Salisbury.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A recapitulation of the work of the State Legislature is printed on the third page of this paper. It is carefully prepared and on the whole is highly creditable to both Republican have been let through, but not nearly so many as the Democratic papers and their en-Republican supporters have claimed, and falsely mentioned, too. As a matter of fact are responsible for a majority of the objectionable measures passed. Take the Park Parade bill, for instance. Not a single Sen--raised his voice against it. Yet they all ose as friends of the laboring classes, for whom the Park is especially intended.

Next to the temperance part of the record. he most pleasing feature of it is the reduction effected in taxation. This amounts to over

PRECAUTIONS IN THEATRES.

The statement that the metallic curtain was brawn down at the Overa Comique in Paris after the outbreak of fire is now contradicted in the cab'e dispatches. Nearly all contiental theatres are provided with these movable iron partitions by which the stage can be a Democratic newspaper in Tarrytown, shut off from the auditorium; but it generally happens in an emergency either that the echanism does not work or else there is no effort made by the stage-hands to lower the Administration while it has an hour to live. above it as high as the roof. The flames his offences and hurged him to its bosom. mount at once to the top of the stage, where there is abundant fuel for an unmanogcable bonfire, and unless there is a barrier of iron and brick to confine them they are ng the auditorium at the mercy of the flames. This was precisely what was done at the Ring Cheatre in Vienna, when rearly nine huidred ill-fated spectators were caged in the upper

mortality-list for the morning papers. Guar. instrument to have in the house. the spectators in case of panie as it is to bave a force of practised firemen on the stage.

CABLES BETTER THAN HORSES.

A strong argument in favor of cable roads in the streets of New-York is always furnished when a car-stable burns up, as a big one did resterday. These stables are nothing more or less than dangerous nuisances. Their Gratifule may well weep. odors pollute the neighborhood for blocks around, and their condition often breeds

they kindle and it is rarely that the firemen are able to confine the flames within the block where they originate. Not least of their attached evils is the danger of burning or mystery. up a thousand or so of faithful horses which for their sufferings in life deserve a less teris in favor of some reform in street railway traction. As much as is possible, it should be helped along by the municipal authorities.

The building of the new English fleet is proceeding rapidly. The Sans Pareil, a sister ship to the Victoria recently described on this page, was successfully launched a fortnight ago. These vessels are among the scavic-t ever constructed for the British Navy, their displacement being 11,270 and 11,470 espectively. They are twin-screw, armorplated turret ships, with engines working up to 12,000 horse power over forced draught, and an anticipated speed of over sixteen knots. The Sans Pareil is to have two 111on breech-loading rifled guns, with a subsidlary armament of forty gues. The total cost of each of these great ships will exceed, armament included, \$4,000,000. When the programme adopted by the Admiralty in 1885 is carried out there will be nine turret and barbette ships with a tonnage exceeding 10,000, with twenty-five other new vessels of smaller ize. Of this fleet of thirty four vessels it is expected that all but nine will be completed by next April.

The Admiralty has continued to build enormous armored vesse's, although rival powers have shown a disposition to abandon a policy which some of the best naval experts in Engand have condemned. The French Govern ment has not laid the keel of an ironelad for two years. It has deferred the completion of armored vessels which had been begun preiously, and has devoted attention mainly to the construction of torpedo-boats and cruisers, In Germany only one large ironclad is low building and projects for furnishing a flees of turret and barbette ships have been abandoned. Italy still follows in the wake of England, four vessels exceeding 11,000 tons being now in course of construction. An ironclad of over 10,000 tons displacement is also to be launched at Sebastopol this year. When the Nile and Trafalgar are added to the Inflexible, each of which is heavier than

the United States, refusing to listen to pro a few years this costly rivalry in armored cared for that when he came into possession of it posals really insulting in their nature, that ships and follow the French example of build. it had more than doubled in value. This was about the Executive should disregard acts of Con- ing cruisers and torpedo-boats of the highest gress and surrender American interests, But speed. The United States Government is acta manly and patriotic reply would not have ing wisely in beginning where the French very handsomely. Going out to California, he suited Mr. Bayard's free-trade schemes, and Government has ended and in not attempting so, after just two months of delay, he is still to enter into competition with fleets of Inrepresented by Administration organs as work- flexibles and Lepantos. What would our ing hard to prepare some sort of answer to Democratic economists say if they were asked to vote \$5,000,000 for a single ship?

The French people have not had a general since Chanzy died. They think they have found one in Boulanger, and whether they are right or wrong will not be known until a campaign fought. But he is a great organizer-a Carnot if not a Napoleon-and they will be uneasy if he be Assemblymen and Senators. Some bad bills turned out of the War Office. Boulancer will probably remain on guard, but he will not have so much money to spend as formerly.

Governor Hill thinks that "not a single beneficial result is shown" by the Brooklyn investigation. The people of Brooklyn do not at all agree with him, and they intend to let a large crop of beneficial results be shown at the coming election.

There is a rumor that the Governor will convene the Legislature in executive session with a view to having another bill passed providing for a convention to revise the Constitution. The Goverprobably will dissuade him from venturing upon such an act of folly. He convened the Legislature \$-00.000, despite the fact that the appro- in extra session to enact a census bill in place of oriations include the extra sum of \$578,000 the one which in his bumptious partisanship he for the canals and a large total for the prisons, had vetoed. The result was that the vetoed bill was encored-was passed for the second time. Let him call an extra session at this time and ho can rest assured that again he will have his labor for his pains.

> The first indubitable proof of fantastic delusions on the part of John Anderson, the tobacconist, was given Thursday. He furnished money in 1880 for

Pan-Electricity is to remain a characteristic feature of the Administration until March 4, 1889, Mr. Garland declares that he will never desert the curtain. The metallic partition, lowever, is Administration, for its part, has been very careful of little use unless there is fireproof material not to desert the tatloged man. It has condoned

One day this week no fewer than 1.124 hogs heads of tobacco arrived in Louisville. The Editor of "The Counier-Journal" may not succeed in inducing the Democratic party to adopt all speedily drawn by draughts of upper air into his tariff and Civil Service Reform and other the galleries and dome. The curtain was not views, but there must be consolation for him in drawn down at the Opera Comique, the stage the thought that if he fails he will have some this State." attendants losing presence of mind and leav- thing besides the bitter end of discontent to chow.

Can a bird who stars or screams at an hour when honest people are in bed seeking sleep be suppressed by law? Mrs. Davis, of Charlestown galleries. The loss of life in Paris, while much greater than the carlier reports indicated, a few days ago and asked for an injunction approxiation shall furnish ther an everlasting home."

This is the story that William A Hazel, a colored fireproof building, perfect in construction and singing qualities either of birds in cases or of hear "We're full." design; yet people herding together in fright young ladies at the plane. But there is such a re likely to trample upon one another, block thing as cultivating singing qualities too carly

of the Administration's Americanism. He does

what unexpected business will call the Governor in a theatre. from Albany about that time? It is early in the season for the agricultural horse trot, but it is not too late to work up a demand for him at some college or school commencement,

If the Saloon-Keepers' Association or the Barkeepers' Umon or some kindred organization does not tender a reception to the minerity members of the late Legislature, the star-eyed goddess of

"The Sun," taking time by a long forelock, nominates Charlie Walker, the chairman of the lack of consideration on the part of presumably well-But their liability to take fire is the greatest Democratic State Committee, for Governor in evil of their e istence. It requires a terrible 1888. Does this mean that "The Sun" will fight struggle to subdue such a conflagration as the renomination of David B, Hill? Or what? And if Civil Service Reform is not a hollow mockery why does not "The Sun" in abandoning mil advocate the promotion of Lieutenant-Governor Jones? The Walker nomination is full

PERSONAL.

The Rev. J. W. Harding, of Longmeadow, preached the annual sermon this week before the Mas-sachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers.

General George A. Sheridan says he went into the people say that Colonel ingersoll could not be an-awared. lecture field because he had grown tired of hearing Dr. A. A. Miner and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will

in part in the resieff Phillips Memorial meeting in Paneuil Hall next Monday evening. The Hon. John F. Andrew, of Massachusetts, will spend the summer in Europe. The First Universalist Church of Salem, Mass.

has unanimously requested the Rev. Dr. Bolies to withdraw his resignation, which he presented with a view to accepting a call to this city.

Announcement has been made of the death of Mrs. Julia Handy Brady, wife of the famous Washington photographer, Mr. M. B. Brady. She was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Handy, of Somerset County, Md., the grandniece of Commodore Levin county, sid., the grammeter of Commotive Levin Handy, of Bevolutionary fame, and connected by immediate kinship with the Tilghmans, Winders and Goldsboroughs of the eastern shore of Maryland, and the Whees and Balleys of the eastern shore of Vir-ginia. For many months past Mrs. Brady had been to invalid.

Dr. Henry A. Homes, the veteran state Librarian, who has been seriously ill for several months, is slowly recovering.

Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Quintard are at present in this city at No. 114 Madison-ave. They will sail on the Aurania next Saturday, June 4, for an extended European tour. Chief Justice Ulysses Mercur, of the Supren

Court of Pennsylvania, was yesterday announced to be critically ill with congestion of the lungs. Professor F. C. Robinson has decided on account

of ill-health not to conduct a summer school of chemistry at Bowdoin College this year. General J. M. Tuttle, of Fort Donelson fame, and at present lowa Commander of the Grand Army of

the Republic, will deliver the Decoration Day dress at Keokuk. Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, the eminent English naturalist, is expected to arrive in San Francisco next

President L C Seelye, of Smith College, will be

the Decoration Day orator at Northampton. Mass. The Hon. W. W. Crapo and wife, of Massachusetts, are travelling on the Pacific Coast. Mr. James Jackson Jarves sailed from Boston for England this week.

When Major James Lawrence Rathbone, who has been appointed Consul-General at Paris, was three

soon as he was of age and served for several years after the war in Washington, when he entertained married the daughter of an old and rich family, and she has since inherited a considerable portion of her wealth. Major Rathbone went into various specu lations in the attempt to raise his fortune to seven figures. He made some money, but he lost a great schemes. However, he and his wife are still "well off," and, being Roman Catholics and excellent French scholars, will be able to entertain as admirably in Paris as they have done in San Francisco, appointment of Major Rathbone, who was so dark a horse that he was invisible until the day the annoncement was made, saily disappointed three hundred and ninety-nine other gentlemen who has more or less emphatically and organity informed the President and Secretary of State that it appointed they would serve, Probably the most disconsolate was ex-Representative Ben Le Fevre, of Ohlo, who was trusting to his French name, his trish antecedents and the autographs of two hundred United States licentairs and Representatives on his application. From Le Fevre has forsworn office-seeking and gone to railroading.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In his admirable address before the Church Temperance Society in this city the other evening, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington prescribed the three Ts -Toll, Thrift and Temperance-as the best antidot for poverty. The phrase was so happy that it was caught up at once, and now it is said that a society nor's experience with the census ought to and is to be organized in this city which will aim to

gai?"
"What did you answer to that?"
"Gad! I wore him that as I had so many of his cussed suits already, I guessed it wouldn't mattaw if he gave me maw."—(Town Topics.

The dialogue humor of "The Omaha World," which has made it known all over the country, is the work of Mr. Charles W. Foster. Mr. Foster is now taking a two-weeks' vacation-his first in a long time-an is spending it in the East. It is not likely that the exchange editors of the country will look at "The World' until Mr. Foster gets back to his desk.

"Well, these have four letters, S. O. A. P.-(Oma ba World

"As everybody," savs "The San Francisco Exam settling in California, we are not without hope of owning pretty nearly the whole Senate after a while If immigration continues at the present rate the sovereign commonwealth of New-York will soon be represented in the Upper House by a gentleman from Jackass Gap and a gentleman from Shirt Tall Bend,

The Editor of "The Tyler (Tex.) Tribune" thus welcomes a boom which he sees approaching: "Flap thy wings and sail on, proud bird of prosperity. welcomed hallon of delight than Tyler. Tyler will

Mr. Ed. Peek, of Woodstock, is certainly one of the

middle 8 in your name signifies, Miss Bullion?" Certainly, Mr. DeCrashhe, It stands for Shaz-

"Shazzar?"
"Yes, I was named after an eminent woman men tioned in the Scriptures—Belle Shazzar."—(Tid-Bits

Says a man who is himself a great smoker: "What an men be thinking of who light eigars or cigarettes, on not only on the elevated stations, but sometimes even before they get off the cars! They surely forget that they are making themselves offensive to any ladics who may be present, not to speak of men. Such bred men is incomprehensible to me, and makes me almost determine to give up smoking, much as I enjoy it; for it looks as though the habit of smoking tended to make men indifferent to the rights of others."

The new bishop of Melbourne, Australia, bears the picture-que name of Field Flowers Goe. He ought to be a great go in the rural districts of his diocese. Our Lucky American Girls, Pirst Omaha Girl-

Our Lucky American Giris.—First Omaha Girissoy on saw the German Crown Princess and he aughters while in Europe?

Second Omaha Girisses; but I never would have known who they were if I hadn't been told. Why, they hadn't a thing on lit to be seen—just common, plain, every-day sort of dresses, you know.

"Do the laws require that?"

"I suppose so."

"It must be horrid to be a Princess."—(Omaha World.

There is a low church Episcopal clergyman in town not far from this city who dislikes the Ritual-ists so much that he can seldent refrain from saying unnecessarily acrid things about them. In the same town it happens that a very high church Episcopal chergyman and a Roman Catholic priest live on opposides of the same street. Commenting on this fact the other day, the low church brother remarked that it was rather sngular that a representative of the papers and a representative of the "apacy" should thus stand facing each other. All of which goes to show that the Episcopal lion is not yet ready

o tay down with the Episcopal lamb. It is a Boston man, himself in the swim, who differentiates Boston and New-York by saying that in the former city there is Society, while in the latter city there is nothing better than "sasslety." critic probably thinks that he is sharp, but he has only succeeded in being blunt-and rude.

"How did he bear himself?" asked a speaker's friend who had been detained way from the lecture. "He bore himself very poorly," was the reply, "but that was nothing to the way he bored the andlonce.'—(Columbus News.

Those ancient landmarks, the brick pavements of Philadelphia, are being rapidly superseded by stone pavements of various kinds. Another evidence of the fact that Philadelphia is beginning to find out that it is really and truly a city.

Mot Their Match.-First Western Desperado-There comes a tenderfoot; let's have some tan with him. second Western Desperado-Don't touch him, I know 'lm. He's a reg'ier dare-devil.

"Fact. Ho was a tasciall umpire in Cincinnati for two seasons."—(Omaha World.

"The Ottawa Free Press" reads a little lecture to the intense loyalists of Canada who dub as rebels those who differ with them. "The men." it says, "who are the 'rebels' of one generation are generally the statesmen and patriots of the next. George E. Cartier was a rebel in 1837 and a price was set on his head, but in 1887 we find a statue erected on Parliament square in his honor, the aforesaid statue being paid for out of the Dominion treasury. the liberties which the world enjoys to-day it owes to men who were in their lifetime described as rebels."

The new theology men in the Congregational Church are becoming aggressive. They have estabtished a "new theology press bureau" at Jamestown, N. Y., and they are preparing to make the coming season of the Chautauqua Lake School of New Theology nths old, says "The Philadelphia Record," he full of interest and instruction. The Rov. Dr. J. G. inherited \$150,000. His inheritance was so well Townsend, its founder, will direct it, and he will

assisted by a large number of eminent thinkers and scholars.

First Workman-How are times with you, Den-Second ditto-Bad enough. There's so much to do that I cannot afford to lay off a single day. But how that I cannot anore to be it is it with you!

"Fine wages are now so good that we can afford to go out an strike two or three times a year." (Boston Transcript.

SOME ENGRAVINGS BY COUSINS. NOTES UPON THE LAST GREAT MEZZOTINT

ENGRAVER.

Measts. W. Schaus & Co. received recently three

proofs of engravings by Samuel Cousins, R. A., who died in England aged eighty-six, a few weeks ago. One of these, after Lawrence's portrait of "Master Lambton," son of the Earl of Durham, was engraved in 1826 and was Cousins's second plate. This is a proof from the earliest state of the plate with the "Sir Thomas Lawrence publication line," which is rare, since the president of the Royal Academy soon abandoned publication. The usual proofs bear Coinaghi's publication mark. It is related that on seeing the first proof Lawrence commissioned Cousins to engrave his portrait of Prince Mettarnich and requested the en-graver to confine himself to Lawrence's work, a request of course not complied with. Henri Delaborde expresses the opinion that Samuel Williams Reynolds, Consins's master in certain plates, and Cousins in his engravings of "Mester Lambton," "Pius VII," and engravings of "Master Lambton," "Pius VII," and
"Lady Gower and her Son" "have succeeded in getting a good deal more from mezzotint than the
eighteerth century masters." The second engraving
shown by Messrs. Schaus & Co. was executed in 1827.
This was after a painting, "The Surprise," in the
Vernon collection now in the National Gallery. The
artist was C. M. Dubufle, the lather of Edward
Dubufle. This mezzotint was upon copper instead of
stoel, thus securing a finer "bloom" in the early impressions, and the one shown here is an engraver's
proof. It was signed by Cousins sixty years ago.
There are later proofs which are curiously described
as "ordinary artists' proofs," and these have the
names of engraver and painter in small letters under
the plate, with the publication mark of Jones &
Brewer, Golden Square. A more general interest may
be taken in the third engraving, which is after the
Chandos portrait of Shakes-peare now in the Stratford
House. This was executed in 1849 for the Chandos
Society. The impression shown here is a signed
artist's proof.

A comparison of these proofs with the ordinary

A comparison of these proofs with the ordinary Queer Things Which Americans Carry-First Mexican Child-Those Americans worship idols. I saw some in that hady's trunk.

Second Mexican Child-Just like the heathers?
"Most. These were little pigs and dogs and elephants and such things."
"How do you know they were idols?"
"They have letters on just like church atlars. You know they have letters on just like church atlars. You know they have letters on just like church atlars. You know they were idols?"
"Yes." contours are indicated with a mastery of materials and perception of tone and form which are beyond praise. The "Master Lambton" offered the engraver more variety and more extended opportunities for rendering texture as in the black velvet dress with iner," seems to be descriting the Atlantic Coast and its changing bloom, and the curling hair, but it is hardly necessary to awell upon the technical excellence of a plate so well known to students of engray lence of a plate so well known to students of engrav-ing, or to comment upon the admirable preservation of expression in the faces. Pricts of this portrait of Shakespeare are not uncommon, but a proof like this must be looked to for the spirit of the original, as nearly as mezzotint can give it. These proofs have a timely as well as an intrinsic interest, and it is pleasant to know that Mess.s. Scham & Co. have supplemented them with other examples of Cousins's work.

It has been said that the death of Samuel William Reynolds in 1835 marked the closing period of English engraving as a great art, but two of his most famous pupils survived him, David Lucas, who died in 1881, and Samuol Cousins. The latter's death removes the last of the great English mezzotint engravers, and is still below the ghastly record of the Brocklyn Thearer fire.

The French authorities are reported to be
closing old and unsafe theatres and giving
warning to managers of the necessity for
multiplying precautions and safeguards. This
multiplying precautions are safe to the safe to spasm of sense is the natural result of a mardered the sleep of her household. The owner calamity which had been foreseen and publicly predicted, and for which official negligence was largely responsible. Places of ammement cannot be rendered absolutely safe, for in a panic an audience becomes almost as unreasonable and stapid as the poor frightened horses in yesterday's great fire on the week days and for two hours in the middle of the day on Sunday. In this land of free speech there is hitle disposition to interfere with the first loading, perfect in construction and delivered from the description of the day on sunday. In this land of free speech there is hitle disposition to interfere with the sunding qualities either of birds in cases or of hear "We're full."

Then I visited the Asteria, and the moment I mentioned room that familiar sentence, "We're full."

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Then I visited the Asteria, and the levels and application. Lupton received a prize for the introduction of soft steel instead of copper as a medium for mezzotint en-graving. William Walker, ranked as the first English engraver in stipple, was born only nine years earlier than Cousins. In the latter's early life every departbe mended the winding chain of a watch, to do which he had to drill a hole so small that the point of a need instrument to have in the house.

The Canadian Premier has taken the measure of the Administration's Americanism. He does not believe that the President will enforce the Retallation Act.

This is charming! The news comes from Albany, like a refreshing northern breeze this a man in Buffalo who bears the Christian I man of Carbolic. Now we come to think of it though, is it Christian I plates, and the new iron works of the South warm weather, that President Cleveland is to would find a largely increased market. So of through the auditorium charged with the duty on wire rods, yielding \$1,651,948 of directing and restraining the movement of the man who is behind one of them r two ago he was one of only three survivors of the or two ago he was one of only three survoys of the older school of engravers. The others were George Doe, a line engraver, and J. Posselwhite, an engraver in stepple, both mun of considerable eminence in their time. Consins was the last of the tamous unexotint engravers, and it is hardly to be expected that recent attempts at reviving the art will meet with much

> Mr. Seymour Haden has labored realously to awaken interest in the art, and various artists have een induced to do something in this direction, but there is not much vitality in the attempt thus tar. Mezzotints by Joseph Knight and a few others are occasionally published, but any account of eigraving to-day is much like an obituary. In our own country the first engraver of the figure, Asher B. Durand, died last September. Our first landscape engraver, James Smillie, died two years ago. Ritchie and Sartain, who have done considerable work in mezzotint as well as e, have engraved no plates of recent years, and Mr. line, have engraved no plates of recent years, and Mr. Marshall is almost the only one who seeks to carry out in an ambitions way the fraditions of an older school. There is no new school springing up, here or in England, and on the Continent the art is languishing. There are no signs of a revival, judged present tastes and the use of photography in the printing press indicase the contrary, and it seems probable that in a very object they approxime as an art will be extinct. short time engraving as an art will be extinct,

> > DISCUSSING THE LEGISLATURE.

SAYING A GOOD DEAL, BUT NOT TOO MUCH. SAYING A GOOD DEAL, BUT NOT TOO MUCH.

From The Albany Express.

The truth is, that this Legislature was a far better body than the average, and that it has made a record singularly free from the stain of bad legislation. It has been conspicuous for the steady, faithful, conscientious manner in which it has taken up and accomplished the work in hand. Looking over the loug list of laws eineted by the Legislature of 1887, we are unable to detect anywhere in the waole-number a law of which we helieve it can be said that it was passed in a spirit hostile to the public interest, or by corrupt or dishonest procurement.

BEATING THE RECORD IN SOME RESPECTS. From The Birghamton Republican.
The temperance record of the Republican majority is excellent. In this respect the Legislature of 1887 has a better record than any of its predecessors, not excepting the Fronibition Legislature of 1855.

the Prohibition Legislature of 1803.

WORKING AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

From The Suracuse Journal.

A Legislature with better or higher purposes has selfone convened at Albany, and that its good work is far from completed is owing to the indecent and reactionary course of the Governor of the State, who has prostituted the power of his office to the behests of the worst elements. While the results of this legislative session might have been much better than they are, the responsibility for what may be alleged as its shortcomings rests upon the Governor and his adherents and supporters.

From The New York Mail ROKE. A SPLENDID STROKE.

Prom The New York Mail and Express.

The Republicans in the Assembly deserve lasting credit for the manner in which they achieved a great triumph for the cause of temperance and good government in passing the Vedder Liquor Tax bill amid all the confusion, turmonl and excitament of the closing hours of the tession. The victory, of course, was largely due to the parliamentary ability, tack, readiness and resources of Speaker Husted, but no leader ship could have saved the Vedder bill yesterday that was not supported by an intelligent, harmonious and well-disciplined body of followers.

IT STANDS A RIGID TEST.

IT STANDS A RIGID TEST.

From The Utica Herald.

By contrast with the acts and spirit of Governor Hill, the record of the Republican majority in the Legislature stands forth strong in its response to popular opinion, in its obedience to the demands of morality, and to the principle that saloons should relieve homes and farms of a share of taxation. In economy, in care for the causis, in refusal to waste new millions on the monstrous Cabicli, in the general sum of 11s laws passed and measurer rejected, the Legislature of 1887 will compare favorably with its predecessors.

TEMPERANCE FOLICATION ADVANCING.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION ADVANCING.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION ADVANCING.

From The Albany Journal.

The passage of the Vedder bill by a Republican Legislature is a Republican victory. Following as it did the passage of the Crosby bill, it emphasizes the stand the party has taken on behalf of temperance reform. No excuse will be left next fall for the nomination of a temperance closet. We do not anticipate that all of the Prohibitionists will be satisfied, for some of them, curiously emough, opposed both the High Liceuse bill and the Vender bill. It is impossible to satisfy the Prohibitionists and that task has not been undertaken, for they insist on what it is impossible to satisfy the Prohibitionists and that task has not been undertaken, for they insist on what it is impossible to give and impossible in the present condition of public sentiment to obtain. For unastey the majority of the advocates of temperance, fuside or outside of the Prohibition party, believes in educating public opinion to a knowledge of the absolute necessity of temperance reform. This education, under the masteriy management of prominent Republicans, has made wonderful progress during the past year.